

Amendments to the Specification:

On page 6, please replace paragraph [0018] with the following replacement paragraph:

[0018] - figures 2 and 3 show views from the side and from above of a calibration phantom used to satisfy the requirements described above, figure 2A identifying the blocks.

On page 7, please replace paragraph [0022] with the following replacement paragraph:

[0022] It comprises several blocks 15, 16, 17 and 18 (figure 2A) of different thicknesses of one of the base materials, in particular, Plexiglas. An assembly (not shown) of separate blocks could be used, through which the measurements would be made successively, ~~but one can also unite the blocks to form a solid with a stepped profile 1 comprising different layers, four in this case, and numbered from 2 to 5 from bottom to top, the layers~~ but the blocks 15, 16, 17 and 18 can be parts of a united solid 1 too, which has a stepped profile and may be comprised of different layers usually finishing by dressed tapered faces 6, so as to reduce the high frequency components of the scattered radiation. Furthermore, rows of inserts are provided under the different blocks, filling the recesses made here through the lower layer 2. More precisely, one finds four rows of two inserts 7 for each, numbered 8 to 11, which extend respectively under the upper surface of the lower layer 2, under the second layer 3, under the layers 3 and 4 and under the three upper layers 3 to 5. Generally, the inserts 7 comprise a portion in

hydroxyapatite 12 and a portion in Plexiglas 13. The portions 12 and 13 have the same total height, but different respective heights in each row 8 to 11, such that the rays originating from the source 14 and which pass through each of the inserts 7, cross different combinations of thicknesses of the two materials. Furthermore, scattered radiation is produced analogous to that produced in a living being. This similitude is due to the constitution of phantom 1 itself since the materials composing it, apart from simulating closely the soft tissues and the bones, have analogous proportions and distributions. In particular, the inserts 7 are sufficiently separated so that they do not receive scattered radiation coming from neighboring inserts, but only from the base material of layers 2 to 5.